

ANALYSES OF DRUG RELATED TOPICS:  
FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH STUDIES CONDUCTED AT  
U.S. ARMY LOCATIONS NURNBERG, WEST GERMANY

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## PROBLEM

There is a lack of information concerning the causes and effects of nontherapeutic drug use in the U.S. Army. Extensive programs of identification, education, and rehabilitation are now in various stages of implementation in the Armed Forces, but much remains to be learned about the degree of the drug abuse problem in the military services, if appropriate policies are to be established and mobilized to alleviate the problem of drug abuse. Research is needed to study the extent of the drug abuse problem and to contribute to the body of knowledge about the effects of nontherapeutic drug use in the U.S. Army and other members of the Armed Forces.

This study describes the activities performed by this writer and the staff of the Nurnberg Drug and Alcohol Abuse College, Nurnberg, West Germany in a three phase drug research project. Phase I of the study included a survey of the incidence of drug use among representative samples of enlisted U.S. Army personnel in five units stationed in Nurnberg. Phase II differentiated personnel on the basis of medical histories and MMPI personality testing. Phase III was conducted by surveying the entire population of the Herzo Artillery Kaserne to find reasons why some soldiers abstain from the nontherapeutic use of drugs or alcohol. The completion of data input was 24 May 1974.

The phenomenon of drug abuse among the youth of America

has particular ramifications for the Armed Forces. A continuing program of recruitment is essential to maintaining the enlisted force structure, and the source of this manpower is the civilian youth culture. Civilian youth may enter the military services with patterns of illicit drug use and with favorable attitudes toward experimenting with nontherapeutic drugs. Military service may bring exposure to illicit drugs, for example heroin in Vietnam, and hashish in Europe. To the extent that drug abuse impedes performance of military duties, the U.S. Army and other military services must take action to control the use of nontherapeutic drugs and to rehabilitate the drug users. The rehabilitation objective was firmly established by the Presidential guidance of June 1971, precluding the discharge of drug addicts into civilian society.

All of the Armed Forces have implemented programs for the identification and treatment of men and women with drug problems. Urinalysis techniques for the identification of drug abuse have fallen into legal tangles thus requiring alternate techniques to provide comprehensive estimates of the current and historic use of major classes of drugs, and to identify the demographic correlates of drug abuse. 1

#### RESEARCH PROBLEM

Estimation of the magnitude of the problem of nontherapeutic drug utilization among the military population in the Nurnberg area required a methodology applicable on a practical

responsive basis. A fifty item questionnaire using an objective/multiple choice format similar to the DoD anonymous "Survey of Drug Use: 1971" was used in Phases I & II to (a) determine rates of nontherapeutic drug use; (b) identify demographic correlates of nontherapeutic drug use; and (c) identify aspects of the drug problem such as reported use of drugs on duty, willingness to admit having a problem with drugs, and willingness to volunteer for drug or alcohol rehabilitation. 2

The Phase III portion of this study attempts to establish some primary reasons why some soldiers do not use drugs or alcohol by a thirteen item attitude scale based on the scales developed by Thurstone with strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree, and strongly disagree choices as optional answers. 3

#### PHASE I STUDY

##### Description of the Sample

A sample of 292 subjects ranging in pay grade from E-1 to E-8 and drawn from the five U.S. Army installations in Nurnberg were administered a 50 item questionnaire. The samples were placed into one of five categories:

Mixed- soldiers using two or more drugs (excluding alcohol) more than once a week.

Hashish, or hash and alcohol- soldiers using hash or hash/ alcohol at least once per week.

Alcohol- soldiers using alcohol at least once a week and no other drugs.

Infrequent- soldiers who use any drug including alcohol less than once a week.

Never- soldiers disclaiming any drug or alcohol use.

Table 1

Use of Mixed Drugs, Hashish and Alcohol		
Category	Number	Percent
Mixed	49	16.8
Hash	23	7.8
Alcohol	89	30.5
Infrequent	72	24.7
Never	59	20.2
Total N	292	100.0

Table 2

Factors of Socialization						
Category	Religion	Education	Marital Status	Civilian Arrests	Article 15's	Total Rank
Mixed	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hashish	4	3½	4	4	4	4
Alcohol	3	3½	1	3	3	3
Infrequent	1	2	2	2	3	1½
Never	2	1	3	1	3	1½

Socialization scores are ranked with 1 being the most socialized and 5 being the least socialized.

Conclusions pertaining to the Phase I portion of this study are:

- A. The "Mixed" category, those who claim using two or more drugs (excluding alcohol) more than once each week have the lowest socialization scores.

The word counter culture appears to be descriptive of the "Mixed" group. They profess no desire to leave the drug environment, wish drugs were more available, reject most middle class values, introduce their friends to drugs and 22% claim they would use narcotics if readily available. This group felt that drugs are generally pleasant to experience and have helped their interpersonal relationships while increasing their individual personal happiness. The "Mixed" group resembles a brotherhood in its loyalty to drug use and is relatively homogeneous in its' beliefs. This group sees drug use as a battle ribbon indicating one's personal declaration of war on the established institution of the U.S. Army.

- B. The "Hashish" category, those who use hashish or hashish with alcohol at least once per week have the second lowest socialization scores.

The correlation between mixed drug users and hashish users is very similar. The reason the percentage for hash use is lowest of the items ranked is because many of the mixed drug users include hashish as one of the drugs of choice. Another reason this group is small despite linking it with alcohol use is because of the cultural distinction made by the counter cultural elements in the U.S. Army which makes alcohol the drug of choice of the "establishment", and thereby taboo to the counter culture.

- C. The "Alcohol" category, those who use alcohol at least once a week and no other drugs, scored in the middle on the socialization scale.

The most characteristic pattern of responses

for the frequent user of alcohol is defensiveness and denial. 4 He and the society in which he functions denies that alcohol is a drug. He frequently identifies himself as never using drugs, and denies any positive or negative effect of alcohol in any aspect of his life. Historically, this group like the "Mixed" group, shows little motivation for stopping or changing their drug habits. This group constitutes the largest group of drug users and evidence indicates alcohol to be the most dangerous and destructive of any drug used by U.S. Armed Forces. 5

- D. The "Infrequent and Never" categories are those soldiers who claim that they use no drug including alcohol more than once per week or disclaim entirely the use of any drug.

There were a surprisingly large number of subjects in this group, suggesting that they either lied out of suspicion concerning their fear of possible identification or their use of drugs is not visible in daily use. The answers to the questions in the questionnaire consistently polarized on the opposite end of the continuum from the "Mixed" group which indicates a certain validity in their responses. It was discovered that those who never use drugs or alcohol did so because of religious reasons. This group consistently performs well socially and thus scored the highest on the socialization scale in Table 2.

The most important finding concerning this group is the claim it made concerning the positive effect drug education had on them in not using drugs. One might imply



that these educational sources help this group reenforce already existing attitudes concerning drug use. Further, because of its high degree of socialization this group is more receptive of programs sponsored by the established institution. This area of study will be expanded upon and studied at greater length in the Phase III portion of this report.

## PHASE II STUDY

### Description of the Sample in the Phase II Study

Four groups of twenty people were given personal history interviews, the MMPI personality inventory, drug knowledge questionnaires and were tested for intelligence. One group was composed of opiate users, a second group was composed of amphetamine users, a third group was composed of alcohol users, and the final group was a control group made up of soldiers from the local motor pool.

### Purpose of the Phase II Study

In the Phase I Study people were successfully differentiated on the basis of drug habits. This study attempts to further differentiate the population by comparing the Amphetamine, Opiate and Alcohol Groups. One hypothesis this phase of the study will attempt to prove or disprove

is the claim made by local members of the hospital and community rehabilitation staffs that amphetamine users are more emotionally pathological than users of other drugs.

The final purpose of this phase of study is to explore a proposal by Winick in which he states, "In each case the drug fulfills a specific function in the personality economy in the individual, and is this function which determines how difficult it will be for the addict to shed the drug." 6

Table 3

## Primary Findings for the Individual Groups

	Amphetamine	Opiate	Alcohol	Control
Present Situation	Age, 21.7 65 Article 15's 23.9 months in service 3.2 ave. rank 2 married 18 single 104 I.Q. ave.	Age, 20.2 35 Article 15's 26.9 months in service 3.3 ave. rank 4 married 16 single 108 I.Q. ave.	Age, 25.9 28 Article 15's 65.3 months in service 4.2 ave. rank 13 married 7 single(4 div) 102 I.Q. ave.	Age, 20.5 14 Article 15's 20.4 months in service 3.4 ave. rank 7 married 13 single 98 I.Q. ave.
MMPI Personality Testing	Highest scores on emotional pathology, anxiety depression, social maladjustment, and social alienation.	Second highest scores on all measures mentioned for the amphetamine group. Biggest difference, less anxiety and distress but as much social maladjustment.	Third highest on measures mentioned above. Biggest difference is much less social alienation with same amount of social maladjustment.	Fourth highest on all measures. Much less social maladjustment and chronic anxiety but a fairly high amount of current situational distress.
Reasons Given for Drug Use	1. Escape 2. Boredom 3. Harassment	1. Boredom 2. Escape 3. Harassment	1. Escape 2. Enjoyment 3. Boredom	1. Escape 2. Boredom 3. Enjoyment

Table 3 continued  
Primary Findings for the Individual Groups

	Amphetamine	Opiate	Alcohol	Control
Effects	Most apt to ascribe positive effects to drugs		Most apt of ascribe negative effects to drugs	
School	Third most completed	Least completed	Second most completed	Most completed
History of Conflict	Most conflict	Second most conflict	Third most conflict	Least conflict
Staff ratings	Second lowest ratings	Lowest ratings	Highest ratings	The control group was not seen by the staff, except for I.Q. and MMPI.
N	20	20	20	20

#### Discussion of the Results of the Phase II Study

The results of this phase of the study tend to support Winick's thesis that different people do use different drugs. Selected items correlated strongly positive (+.92) with items tested by Winick. It appears that people who use amphetamines are seeking more coping ability and energy. People who use opiates are seeking a greater degree of escape and tend to seek sensual experiences more often than persons who never use the opiates as a part of their life. Those who use alcohol seem to seek more often the release of inhibition than people who do not use alcohol.

All three categories of drug use, amphetamine, opiate, and alcohol, score high on the social maladjustment scale. Alcohol and opiates have relatively less distress and anxiety when a part of a persons life style. Alcohol causes less social alienation and less feelings of isolation as might be expected since alcohol is the drug of choice of the American public.

There is a danger of stressing differences among the groups too strongly. Basically, the alcohol, opiate and amphetamine groups are more alike than different. This is graphically shown where the opiates and amphetamines score higher on a personality test for alcoholism than the alcoholics do. Further, the occurrence of poly drug use is wide spread and it is difficult to sepearate drug users into isolated groups of drug use.

The use of drugs is usually accompanied by other problems. If a commander has no problem people in his unit he probably has no drug problem. If a soldier is using drugs but has no other problems he is a good candidate for successful rehabilitation. If a commander has no way to rehabilitate or get rid of drug offenders the drug problem is likely to flourish. There are two conditions which must be present in order for the drug culture to flourish. First, there must be a source of drugs available, and second, there must be little chance of identification, apprehension, and conviction, in other

words the user must be safe to use drugs. Further, if a commander has a flourishing counter culture in his unit, any new soldier who has difficulty adjusting to his situation will very likely become part of the counter culture rather than adapting to his new environment.

No one has the answer for the drug problem within the military or the American society, but the method which seems to be the most successful is the establishment of and maintenance of meaningful relationships between Officers, N.C.O.'s and their men. When a new man enters a unit it is important to sit down and have a personal talk, get to know who he is and what is important to him. Keep in contact with the new man during his period of adjustment so that a relationship of trust can be established between the soldier and the authority structure. And finally, it is essential to maintain personal contact with every soldier in a commanders unit. There is no substitute, people must be maintained with the same devoted care machines receive or else small problems will develop into much larger problems, and the Army has an overwhelming number of deadlined soldiers.

#### PHASE III STUDY

This phase of the study was undertaken in order to attain some degree of understanding why some soldiers abstain totally from the use of all drugs including

alcohol. There has been no published study undertaken which deals with reasons people do not use drugs. Cohen lists a number of things as person can do as an alternative to drug use, and the Human Resources Research Organization states that 18% of the Army personnel abstain completely, but no reason is stated. 7

#### Description of the Population Surveyed

The population surveyed for this portion of the study was located at Herzo Kaserne, home of the 210th Artillery group. The kaserne has a total population of 1,150 military personnel and is typical of many posts and units throughout West Germany.

The drug and alcohol statistics maintained by the Office of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Control Officer indicated that Herzo Kaserne was average in terms of the amount of known drug and alcohol abuse in the Nurnberg area. The Kaserne had the same percentage of young soldiers as other kasernes occupied by U.S. Army Forces, and the same percentage of these young soldiers embraced the "hang loose" ethic embraced by young people in the larger American culture. The "hang loose" ethic is an ethic which seems bound by no morality, is irreverant and impulsive. But beneath the surface seems to define life in terms of raw experience, spontaneity and self defined truth. The kaserne also housed the average number of identified alcoholics and drug abusers as other kasernes in the Nurnberg area. This study

attempts to discover what percent of this population uses neither drugs nor alcohol and some reasons why no drug is used. It is hoped that by discovering some reasons which cause people to abstain from the use of drugs that these reasons can be reenforced . If reasons can be discovered for the non use of drugs or alcohol informal control of drug use can be used in concert with the formal methods of drug control now used.

The survey was given to the Herzo Kaserne ADCO (Alcohol and Drug Control Officer) with instructions to administer the survey to all military personnel on the kaserne within a period of thirty days. A total of 1,107 surveys were returned for scoring.

The survey administered was constructed by selecting fifty items which were perceived by the members of the Nurnberg area rehabilitation staff as possible reasons which might cause people to abstain from the use of drugs. These items were then given to twelve people, two psychiatrists, two clinical psychologists, three MSW's, and five rehabilitation therapists, two with M.A.'s in Rehabilitation Therapy. Each person ranked the items in importance. The first twelve items were selected as items to be included in the survey administered at the Herzo Kaserne. The survey administered is included as Annex A.

## Results of the Phase III Survey

Table 4  
The number and category of those completing survey

Category	N	%
Officers O-1 to O-4	114	10.30
N.C.O.'s E-5 to E-9	276	24.93
Enlisted E-1 to E-4	717	64.77
Total	N= 1107	%= 100.00

Table 5  
Age

Category	Mean Age
Officers	29.08
N.C.O.s'	34.85
Enlisted	20.84

Table 6  
Sex

Category	N	%
Male	1100	99.37
Female	7	.63
Total	N= 1107	%=100.00

Table 7  
Soldiers claiming total abstinence from drugs

Category	N	%
Officers	15	1.355
N.C.O.'s	84	7.588
Enlisted	171	15.447
Total	N= 270	%=24.390



Table 8  
Invalid or Incomplete Surveys

N= 35                      % = 3.16

Table 9  
Rank Order of Items on Survey by category

Item	Category		
	Officer	N.C.O.	Enlisted
1.	2	2	2
2.	3	4	5
3.	5	5	3
4.	8	9	8
5.	4	3	4
6.	10	7	7
7.	9	8	9
8.	11	12	12
9.	1	1	1
10.	6	6	6
11.	12	10	10
12.	7	11	11

Item 13. on the survey sheet which provided a space to make comments was used too infrequently to be statistically valid.

#### Discussion of Survey Results

Those persons who responded to the survey by handing in an incomplete survey or invalid survey made four statements concerning the survey: (1) Taking surveys is a waste of time which takes away from the real mission of the Army; (2) I didn't understand the statements; (3) The survey is not

worth answering; (4) I feel this survey will serve no useful purpose.

Item one, Drugs and Alcohol are Physically Harmful, ranked number two in all categories and seems to indicate a strong opinion about the physical harm drugs can do to a soldier. Others studies have indicated that a large number of soldiers feel strongly negative about the use of drugs on the job.

Item two, Drugs are Mentally harmful, scored high on the Officer scale, but lower on the N.C.O. and Enlisted scale. All three categories scored this item in the upper half indicating feelings of agreement with this item. The officers scored this item highest in a HumRRO study conducted in 1972 on a Army wide basis. The explanation in the HumRRO study was that officers have deeply entrenched feelings against the use of drugs even if the officer himself might use the drug alcohol. This bias against drugs is carried over into a strong negative feeling against drugs on questionnaires. 8

Item three, Family and Friends Disapprove of the Use of Drugs and Alcohol, was scored number three by the enlisted category and is the result of the close tie to home which lingers even though the soldier might have been away from home for a year or longer. The young soldier has indicated through interviews that he feels his dislocation more acutely than soldiers in the Officer and N.C.O. categories, thus making the young enlisted soldier more susceptible to peer pressure as a guide to his actions. This makes friends and

family ( in the case of the enlisted man whose wife is with him) assume a significant position in the attitudes he holds. This item is less significant for officers and non-comms because of the greater adaption to Army life and the greater accomodation to the use of alcohol which is a part of every social gathering within the Army. This study does not differentiate drugs from alcohol concerning absitnence, but other studies conducted within the Nurnberg area indicate a 94% use of alcohol by officers and a 89% use by n.c.o.'s. 9 N.C.O.'s who claimed they use drugs or alcohol ranked this item number ten. It has been noted that persons who use alcohol to an excess often deny family disapproval of their use of alcohol. 10

Item four, Drugs or Alcohol Are Not Used Because of Religious Conviction, ranked in the middle third of the ranking by all categories. It appears that soldiers at Herzo Kaserne do not feel religion is significant as a reason for abstinence. Other studies in the Nurnberg area have indicated that a small but significant number of soldiers do find religion a source of inspiration for not using drugs as well as for abstinence in other areas such as smoking, sexual promiscuity, the use of profanity and "getting over on the Army". Of significance is the large number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted soldiers who claimed to use drugs or alcohol, who felt that religion does play a significant part in a person's

abstinence.

Item five, Drugs and Alcohol Are a Usless Expense, was strongly agreed to by those who do not use drugs or alcohol. It is easy to agree with a statement of this kind when one is not dependent upon drugs or alcohol for personal pleasure or social facility. The soldiers in all categories who claimed to use drugs or alcohol ranked this item much lower. This item can be used as a part of the educational reenforcement for non users who claim in the Phase I portion of this study to be susceptible to the formal drug education effort made by the Army.

Item six, Drugs and Alcohol Are Not Used Because of Possible Legal Difficulty Such As Drunk Driving, Disorderly Conduct in Public and so on. This item was ranked in the middle by the N.C.O. and Enlisted categories but lower by the officers who do not use drugs or alcohol. This suggests that soldiers other than officers are more worried about possible legal difficulty than non using, or drinking officers. Of major significance is the ranking given by all categories of soldiers who use alcohol or drugs, by them this item ranked number four. It appears that the soldiers of Herzo Kaserne are impressed by the legal difficulties which might befall them if they are caught abusing drugs or alcohol.

Item seven, Drugs and Alcohol are not Used Because They Might Impair the Ability to Maintain Effective Social Relationships, ranked nine, eight and nine across the categorical scale of those who abstain, indicating a fairly low

priority of this item for not using drugs or alcohol. A possible implication might be that drugs or alcohol do enhance some relationships.

Item eight, Drugs and Alcohol are not Used Because of the Army's Emphasis Against Their Use. This item was ranked the lowest of all the items surveyed. The indication is that the soldiers of Herzo Kaserne and possibly the entire Army are not susceptible to formal control. It appears that even those who do not use drugs or alcohol resent the efforts of the Army to enforce formal controls over the use of drugs or alcohol such as are manifested in the urinalysis control program. The enlisted soldier resents being forced to provide a urine specimen upon demand, the E-6 or E-7 resents being detailed to observe the enlisted soldier as he urinates, and the officer resents having his soldiers absent from their jobs in order to comply with the requirement to provide urine specimens for analysis.

Item nine, Drugs and Alcohol are not Necessary to Have an Enjoyable Life. This item was ranked number one by all categories. The writer feels that this item is the one item of the survey which can be exploited by the Army through the application of informal controls. The converse of this item could be stated, "There are many things which come before drugs or alcohol in creating a fulfilling life". It is within the power of the Department of Defense to insure that every serviceman is given the greatest possible opportunity to enhance himself as a person and as a profes-

sional. Only the non-commissioned officers who use drugs or alcohol felt the use of drugs or alcohol might be necessary to achieve an enjoyable life.

Item 10, Drugs and Alcohol are not Used Because Their Use Might Affect Job Performance. This item scored in the upper half of the ranking scale in all categories of those surveyed. This ranking was stated in the discussion of item one. A study of all of the Armed Services indicates that servicemen of all ranks feel negatively toward the use of alcohol or drugs while on the job. 11 Since there is strong evidence by all servicemen concerning the need to abstain from the use of drugs on the job, it might be a good place to put emphasis as part of an informal approach to the control of drug and alcohol abuse. In our society of freedom of action on the part of each citizen it is expected that within limits we are entitled to do as we wish during time that is our own. But even with our freedom to live as we wish, the work ethic which is still strong in the United States implies that we must be able to perform adequately on the job in order to deserve and maintain the job.

Item eleven, Drugs and Alcohol are not Used Because My Supervisor Has Set a High Example Which I Value and Try to Follow. The Army emphasizes quality of leadership and spends a great deal of time and expense trying to develop good leadership at all levels of command. It is felt that the very low ranking of this item provides a strong indication of the attitude held in concert by

all levels of command that the use of drugs (when alcohol is included in this statement) is supported. The response to this item suggests that the Army is not truly serious about lowering the use of alcohol. It is possible that alcohol is necessary by a very significant majority of servicemen to make life tolerable. Alcohol is a depressant, and provides anesthesia in addition to lowering one's threshold of inhibition. It has been stated that alcohol is the glue of western society, indicating that despite the problems incumbent to the abuse of alcohol, without it western society would sag even more, perhaps fall apart. Certainly it can be said that alcohol is the basis of social life within the military. It appears that the Army won't be able to employ the essence of the statement posed in item eleven as a way to control drug or alcohol abuse.

Item twelve, I Feel That I Might not Be Able to Control My Use of Drugs or Alcohol. All categories of soldiers surveyed felt they could control their use of drugs or alcohol. The writer feels this is a denial of the problems of habituation and addiction which accompany the use of drugs and alcohol. For those who use drugs or alcohol as part of the ego coping mechanism the threat of deprivation is more menacing than the cognitive understanding of the destructive nature of drug and alcohol abuse.

A questionnaire asking soldiers referred to the 130th General Hospital in Nurnberg for alcohol abuse showed that



83% of these soldiers denied having any problem with alcohol. This questionnaire was administered during the intake interview by a 91-G psychiatric technician. It was not until the patient had been admitted to the hospital and had undergone his first phase of detoxification and counseling that admissions of a problem with alcohol were volunteered. <sup>12</sup> The implication of this information would indicate that very few people answering a questionnaire on a random basis would be willing to confess that he might someday have a problem controlling drugs or more particularly alcohol.

#### CONCLUSION

One of the continuing complexities of the drug problem is determining what causes people to indulge in drug experimentation and use. Researchers have noted many reasons that contribute to drug use as is well presented by Blum and Nowlis.<sup>13</sup> It has even been suggested that drug use is irrational as stated by Addington. Identification of the motivations for drug use is important in the Army, particularly for those environments that satisfy the essential conditions for initiating drug use. It has been stated that there are two essential conditions for initiating drug use: access to illegal drugs, and settings that can be perceived as relatively safe for drug use.

The problem of investigating the motivations underlying drug abuse is well stated in an interim report by the



Canadian Government Commission of Inquiry (1971). The Commission planned to continue inquiry into motivation (as well as extent of drug use, general attitudes, and other factors) through surveys. They noted, however that answers to survey questionnaires might not be the most reliable evidence of motivation, since "motivation is too subtle, complex, and full of nuance to be adequately elicited through questionnaires. They planned to make extensive use of impressions gained from hearing individual drug users speak, in public and private meetings about their drug experiences and what they think the causes might be. 14

It is suggested that a follow up study be constructed and conducted in relation to the Phase III portion of this study in order to provide a greater awareness of the motivations underlying the abstinence of drug and alcohol use. This study demonstrated that there is a significant percentage of soldiers who do respond to values within our society which modify the use and abuse of illegal drugs and alcohol, and though there is a significant number of drug and alcohol abusers, this study indicates that people can be reached and influenced concerning their habits of drug and alcohol use.

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## GENERAL PURPOSE CHECKLIST

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SPECIAL TITLE SUBJECT ACTIVITY

DATE

Drug/Alcohol Survey Sheet

## I T E M

INFORMATION

Please check appropriate box, and provide your age.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Officer         | <input type="checkbox"/> - I do not use alcohol or illicit drugs.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Warrant Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> - I use either alcohol or an illicit drug. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - N.C.O.          |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - E.M.            |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Age             |   |

Please write beside each statement one of the following: SA (strongly agree); A (agree); N (no opinion); D (disagree) or SD (strongly disagree).

After you complete the above please go back and rank each statement in the order of importance to you with number (1) being the most important and so on until each statement has been ranked. Place the rank beside each statement in the column provided.

SA, A N, D, SD	RANK
----------------------	------

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Drugs and alcohol are physically harmful.  | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are mentally harmful.  | - |
| - Family and friends disapprove of the use of drugs or alcohol.  | - |
| - Drugs or alcohol are not used because of religious conviction.   | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are a useless expense.   | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are not used because of possible legal difficulty such as drunk driving, disorderly conduct in public and so on. | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are not used because they might impair the ability to maintain effective social relationships.                   | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are not used because of the Army emphasis against their use.   | - |
| - Drugs and alcohol are not necessary to have an enjoyable life.   | - |

# GENERAL PURPOSE CHECKLIST

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SPECIAL TITLE SUBJECT ACTIVITY

DATE

Drug/Alcohol Survey Sheet

I T E M

- Drugs and alcohol are not used because their use might affect job performance. -
- Drugs and alcohol are not used because my supervisor has set a high example which I value and try to follow. -
- I feel that I might not be able to control my use of drugs or alcohol.
- Other (Please write in any other reason or reasons you do not use drugs or alcohol that are not listed above and rank this reason with the others).

